


**"COMPARATIVE WORK"**



**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
Machinery Department,  
4, Des Vaux Rd. Centl.  
Phone 27.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

100



## ALLISON PIANOS

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

## MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

26-4

Go to bed happy.

Get up happy.

WEAR A  
Loose-Fitting

Short Sleeve, Knee Length

## SLEEPING SUIT

Made from a cool thin fabric that lets the air through.  
Cut on full free lines that prevent tightness at any point.The comfiest slumber suit to be had, and only  
\$2.25 per suit at

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 20.

## LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR  
in Boxes of 25 & 50.REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR  
AND FAULTLESS BURNING  
in Boxes of 25 & 50.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1351]

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE  
S.S. "NANKING"

(AMERICAN REGISTRY 14,000 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM  
HONGKONG TO MANILA  
on or about 30th July,  
RETURNING FROM  
MANILA TO HONGKONG  
on or about 5th August.FARE ONE WAY G.\$25.00 APPROXIMATELY H.K. \$33.00 ONLY.  
RETURN G.\$40.00 " H.K. \$52.00 "This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and  
return, requiring only a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate.  
Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers,  
Comfort, Safety.For further information regarding this service apply to—  
O. H. RITTER, Agent.  
Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Telephone 1334.THE CONSCRIPTION  
TRIBUNAL.

TENTH MEETING.

FIVE MEN SELECTED OUT OF  
TWENTY-TWO.

A meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presiding over a full attendance of members.

Twenty-two cases were under consideration and, out of these, five men are to be set free for military service. The results, in brief, were as follows:—

HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO.

W. E. Cooke, no exemption.

J. M. Jack, no exemption.

E. L. Hosie

W. P. Hedley

S. Gray

F. Goodman

W. Brown

J. G. Dick

D. S. Cooper

K. R. Macaskill

J. S. McIntosh

J. C. Owen

J. M. Smith

A. M. Simpson

G. Henderson

J. S. Hamilton

The following have been rejected as unfit:—

A. Tucker, W. A. Morgan, J. N.

R. Allan, D. L. Keith, S. H. West, W. P.

Ford, H. H. Scott, J. S. Keith, G.

Nelson, W. G. Brown, W. Tulip and

F. C. Coleman.

NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED

MILK CO.

W. A. Stephens—exempt for the time

being.

There are no unfit men of military age

in this Company.

MESSRS. MACKINTOSH &amp; CO.

F. A. Mackintosh—exempt.

In this Company F. W. McKerns has

been declared medically unfit. (Owing to

an oversight Mr. McKerns' name did not

appear in the agenda paper published

yesterday.)

MESSRS. GERIN, BREVARD &amp; CO.

J. D. Birrell—exemption until October

12th.

There are no unfit men of military age

in this firm.

MESSRS. CARMICHAEL &amp; CLARKE.

J. B. Thompson—exempt.

H. J. Rowe, who is of military age, has

not yet been called up for medical

examination.

OTHERS.

A. E. Godfrey—no exemption.

A. F. Brown—no exemption.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

So far the names of 266 men have been

revised by the Tribunal. Out of these 110

men have been declared medically unfit,

leaving 156 cases to be dealt with. The

following is the result of the Tribunal's

deliberations:—

Total Exemptions ..... 35

Temporary Exemptions .... 21

No Exemption ..... 25

Substitutions ..... 5

In the above summary Mr. Stephens is

regarded as having been totally exempted.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

CO., LTD.

The first cases considered were those

of the employees of the Hongkong and

Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—Mr. R. M.

Dyer appeared for the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dyer)—We have

been through your papers, and we see that

you put it to the Tribunal that the Dock

Company being, as we know, extensively

engaged in ship-building and ship-repair-

ing for the Government and otherwise, is

important both Imperially and in the

essential interests of the Colony. You tell

us—as I think the Colony knows already

—that the Dock Company has contracts

with the Government at Home, with the

Controller of Shipping in England, to

build standard ships and the like, and

with the Admiralty to do similar work

for them, and that you also have on hand

other work of national importance. You

also put it to us that the Dock Company

has in prospect a large amount of mer-

cantile work. The Tribunal has no doubt

as to the essential character of the Com-

pany's work, and the only question is

whether individual men can be spared—

particularly, perhaps, from the clerical

staff. We see, from the papers, that the

Company's pre-war staff consisted of 77

Europeans and 53 Portuguese and Chi-

nese, and that the staff to-day is, as to

the Europeans, reduced to 69, and that

the Portuguese and Chinese have been

considerably increased. Your papers also

show that 15 men have, previously to the

Tribunal, left Hongkong for military

service. You tell us there has been a

large increase, a very large increase, in

the Company's work during the war and

you give us actual figures of that increase.

Respecting two men, we understand that

the Company does not ask for exemption;

that is to say, Mr. Cooke and Mr. Jack.

Mr. Cooke is 25 and single, and is a clerk

in the bill department. He volunteered before the Military Service Commission last year, and does not ask for exemption. Mr. Jack is 23 and single, and is an apprentice to the Company. He is also an engineering student at the Hongkong University, where he has completed four years and has passed all his examinations for the engineering degree up to the present time, and, in the ordinary course, would have sat for his final examination next May. Mr. Jack asks the Tribunal, in the event of his going, to recommend to the favourable consideration of the University authorities, the conferring on him of a war degree, as it is pointed out has been done by some Home Universities in the case of men who have been prevented, through war services, from completing the ordinary course. We have already spoken of this matter to the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. He also asks the Tribunal to make such a recommendation, and the Tribunal would, in the event of Mr. Jack's going, certainly make the recommendation suggested.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dyer)—The Company asks for the absolute exemption of all the remaining fourteen men.

Mr. DYER—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN then dealt with the case of each man individually.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Hosie)—You are chief accountant of the Company and a chartered accountant, now doing a part of the work formerly done by the Company's secretary. You volunteered, did you not, before the Military Service Commission?

Mr. HOSIE—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—There are two men in the bill department before us. Mr. Macaskill has been seven years in the Company. We understand that the pre-war staff of the Bill department consisted of eight Europeans and that it is now reduced to six, and that if Mr. Cooke goes it will be five. Have you been away during the war, Mr. Macaskill?

Mr. MACASKILL—Yes, in 1916 for six months; I was not in the bill department then.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Hedley)—You are also in the bill department. Have you been away during the war?

Mr. HEDLEY—No.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Owen)—You are the chief costs and wages clerk. You have been ten years in the Company; you have two assistants—one over-age and one unfit.

Mr. OWEN—I have three assistants.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dyer)—Would it be possible to spare one?

Mr. DYER—Certainly not.

The CHAIRMAN—There are two draughtsmen here. Mr. McIntosh is an engine draughtsman and we understand the staff of engine draughtsmen has been reduced from four to three. Mr. McIntosh volunteered before the Military Service Commission. (To Mr. Dyer)—We understand, Mr. Dyer, that you put it strongly that no engine draughtsmen can be spared?

Mr. DYER—Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Cooper)—You are a ship's draughtsman and have been over eight years with the Company. The pre-war staff of ship's draughtsmen has also been reduced, from five to three. You volunteered before the Military Service Commission.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dyer)—We understand you put it to us that a ship's draughtsman cannot be spared?

Mr. DYER—Certainly not.

The CHAIRMAN—There is one store-keeper on the list—Mr. Hamilton. We understand that the staff of store-keepers has been reduced from five to four.

Mr. DYER—And the work has considerably increased.

The CHAIRMAN—Then there are two engineers—Mr. Gray, foreman turner in the engine shop, and Mr. Goodman, foreman supervisor of repair work. There is also one man described as an iron ship-builder—Mr. Simpson, who, we see, has been seven years with the Company. Mr. Smyth is foreman blacksmith and the only European blacksmith in the department. There is, also, I believe only one foreman shipwright here—Mr. Henderson. The pre-war staff of European shipwrights was six. It was increased to seven, because of the increase of work during the war. Does the seven include Mr. Davidson and Mr. Sleet, who are at present on leave?

Mr. DYER—Yes. They are on sick leave. Both are coming back, one in August and the other in September. We have only five just now.

The CHAIRMAN—Can any man be spared?

Mr. DYER—Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN—There is one foreman joiner, Mr. Brown. He is the only European in that department, and has been eleven years with the Company. You have five brothers and all are fighting, I believe, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dick)—You are foreman saw-miller, and are the only European supervisor in that department. You volunteered before the Military Service Commission.

The men replying in the negative to a question as to whether they had anything further to add to what had already been stated, the Chairman, continuing, said—We understand, Mr. Dyer, you put it to us that none of these 14 men can be spared. I am not speaking of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Jack.

Mr. DYER—I tried to make it as clear as I could, but one thing I omitted to mention was that extensive arrangements are being made for shipbuilding in the future. We are extending our yards considerably and we have made considerable progress with the standard ships.

Mr. Dyer then submitted that none of the fourteen could be spared.

The CHAIRMAN (to Major Morgan)—You understand, Major Morgan, that the Company says it can spare two men, Messrs. Cooke and Jack. Do you ask for more?

Major MORGAN—I ask for two more from the office staff. The office staff consists of 14 Europeans, in addition to Portuguese and others.

The CHAIRMAN—You do not propose to name them?

Major MORGAN—I leave that to the Company.

After the Council had considered the matter in private, the Chairman announced that no exemption would be granted in the case of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Jack, and that exemption would be granted in the case of the other 14 men. The recommendation to the University authorities that Mr. Jack asked them to make would be made.

MR. A. E. GODFREY.

The next case was that of Mr. A. E. Godfrey.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Godfrey)—You are 33 and single, and until lately were store-keeper at the Talkoo Dock. You have done ten years' service in the Navy as a stoker. We understand you do not ask for exemption. Well, Mr. Godfrey, you will go.

THE NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

The case of W. A. Stephens was then considered.—Mr. Looker appeared to represent the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Looker)—We have read the papers which you have sent and you put it to us that the Company's milk is very extensively used by the public, both English and Chinese, and also by the military and naval authorities, and on transports and other ships in the Government service. We understand from these papers that the milk consigned to the Far East, and also, to some extent to India, comes, in the first instance, to the Hongkong office, which distributes it. The naval and military contracts are made to a considerable extent in England and the milk is shipped direct to India, but sometimes a further supply is required and purchased locally. Then it has to be re-packed and re-conditioned and we understand that work has to be done under experienced European supervision.

Mr. LOOKER—That is so. Some of the milk for the military authorities is shipped to us as apart from that shipped direct.

The CHAIRMAN—You give us the actual figures of the extent of the Hongkong business. The milk that comes here is now very largely made in the United States and Canada?

Mr. LOOKER—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us that the Company's business is of an essential character, both Imperially and in the interests of the Colony. You also put it to us that Mr. Stephens personally cannot be spared. The pre-war staff of the Company in Hongkong was five Europeans and there were four more in the Coast ports. The Hongkong office has now been reduced to two Europeans, that is, Mr. Coppin, the manager, who, we understand, is at the moment away, and Mr. Stephens, who is before the Tribunal. In the Coast ports the four Europeans have been reduced to one—Mr. Shrubsole in Canton.

We understand that no men have gone directly from the Hongkong office for military service, but that about 600 men from the Home offices have gone.

Mr. LOOKER—One man went direct from the Coast ports, and two have gone indirectly, that is to say, after they had left the Company.

The CHAIRMAN—As to the present staff of two, Mr. Coppin is manager and over-age. He is at present away on business in America?

Mr. LOOKER—Attending a meeting called by the Managing Directors.

The CHAIRMAN—When will he return?

Mr. LOOKER—About the end of September or the beginning of October.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Shrubsole, the Canton agent is, we understand, at present spending part of his time in Hongkong assisting Mr. Stephens during Mr. Coppin's absence. The Canton office looks after several sub-agencies in South China. We understand the Military Service Committee in Canton has advised that Mr. Shrubsole should go and that the work be carried on by the Hongkong office.

Mr. LOOKER—I do not think they advised regarding the work, but simply that Mr. Shrubsole should go. I understand that the Appeal Committee in Shanghai advised the same thing. I understand the Company is protesting against it, and I understand the Coast Port Tribunals have no compulsory powers. I understand Mr. Shrubsole has no personal views on the matter, but the firm want to keep him very much because they cannot get on without him. As far as one can foresee it looks as though he will not go. He is about 28 years of age.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Stephens)—During Mr. Coppin's absence you are in charge of the business in Hongkong and your only European assistance at present is this part-time help which Mr. Shrubsole gives?

Mr. STEPHENS—With the exception of a couple of lady typists.

The CHAIRMAN—You were in the Westminster Dragoons for some time?

Mr. STEPHENS—About two years.

The CHAIRMAN—The Company asks for your absolute exemption on the ground that you are personally essential here. Do you yourself support that application?

Mr. STEPHENS—Yes, sir. I do not like to say so, but I have to. I know the truth of the Company's arguments and, speaking impartially, I should say I could not be spared.

Mr. LOOKER—I should like to ask Major Morgan if he claims Mr. Stephens.

Major MORGAN—I make no claim.

Mr. LOOKER—I only just wish to point out briefly the great importance to the Colony of export trade being kept up, and if you begin to interfere with large business like this you must largely affect the trade, particularly the shipping trade, of the Colony. Once you begin to touch trade of this description at once you begin to touch the essential interests of the Colony.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced—The Tribunal is of opinion that two men are sufficient for the business here and in Canton, and the decision of the Tribunal, therefore, is that it exempts Mr. Stephens, but will call him up again when Mr. Coppin returns and reconsider his case if Mr. Shrubsole has not already gone.

MESSRS. MACKINTOSH &amp; CO.

The case of F. A. Mackintosh was then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Mackintosh)—You are 37 and married. We have read your papers and we understand you are managing director of Messrs. Mackintosh &amp; Co., men's outfitters, and that you hold a large portion of the shares. The remaining shares in the Company, which is a private Company, are held by a few friends. You, yourself, we understand, established this business entirely by yourself in 1912, and you have been in sole charge of it ever since. You put it to us that the business is, and always has been, a single-handed one under your personal management.

Mr. MACKINTOSH—There was a misstatement in the Tribunal agenda as published in this morning's papers. It was stated that there was no unfit man of military age in the firm. Mr. McKerns is my assistant. He was engaged in 1916 and he is unfit. The absence of his name from the agenda has caused a certain amount of talk in the Colony, and it has been suggested that I was trying to cover up that man.

The CHAIRMAN—It is practically a single-handed business?

Mr. MACKINTOSH—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You tell us that the business has steadily grown each year from the start and is now considerable. You give us the actual figures. You also tell us you import a large amount of goods and that you have contracts for a considerable amount now under order. Generally, you put it to us that the business has throughout been entirely dependent upon you and that your leaving would involve its closing down.



Mr. Macintosh—Practically.  
The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us that that would be detrimental to the interest of British trade. You also point out that the Home Government allows the manufacture of these goods and therefore recognises both the wholesale and retail seller. You mentioned your assistant just now, Mr. MacKerns. You tell us that before the war you arranged to get an assistant from Home. In December, 1916, you obtained your present assistant from Canada. You engaged him as an unfit man and he is unfit. Could he take charge of the business in your absence?

Mr. Macintosh—No, sir.  
The CHAIRMAN—We understand you are prepared if necessary to release him to act as a substitute for a fit man who could not otherwise be spared.

Mr. Macintosh—That is so.  
The CHAIRMAN—You have nothing further to say?

Mr. Macintosh—I think not.  
Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

The case was considered in private and subsequently the Chairman, addressing Mr. Macintosh, said:—The decision of the Tribunal is that you be exempted.

MR. A. F. BROWN.

The next case was that of Mr. A. F. Brown.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Brown)—We understand you are 29 and are not married, and that you were, until lately, for some years in Messrs. Jardine's sugar refinery. You do not ask for exemption. Well, you will go, Mr. Brown.

MESSRS. GERIN, DREYARD & CO.

The next case was that of Mr. J. D. Birrell.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Birrell)—Your firm are general merchants and consulting engineers, and the letter sent to us and signed, I think, by Mr. Gerin, with the papers attached, speaks of certain contracts with our Government. Can you tell us whether this means contracts of foodstuffs, contracts with the British War Office?

Mr. Birrell—With the British Naval Department here.

The CHAIRMAN—Are they considerable contracts?

Mr. Birrell—At the present time no. They are for the supply of beans.

The CHAIRMAN—You refer also to a contract with the Hongkong Government concerning the Kowloon Railway.

Mr. Birrell—We have a contract for supplying the air-brake parts for engines. It is for the Chinese end of the line and is a fairly large matter.

The CHAIRMAN—You refer to a contract with the Hongkong Electric Company.

Mr. Birrell—That is a large matter.

It is a contract made through us as representing the Westinghouse Company. I do not know whether the supply of the goods will involve any work of erection, but I am the only Westinghouse man here and my supervision will be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us that the firm's business is essential within the meaning of this Ordinance?

Mr. Birrell—Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—And your firm asks for your absolute exemption.

Mr. Birrell—Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN—With regard to the firm's staff we understand there was no office here at the outbreak of war, but that it was in Canton. Now we understand you have three Europeans in the Hongkong office.

Mr. Birrell—One temporarily, Mr. Gerin himself. He is not here at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN—The only British subject is yourself?

Mr. Birrell—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—You are 29 and single, and we see that you are described as a commercial engineer. Are you the manager of the business in Mr. Gerin's absence?

Mr. Birrell—I am manager of the firm at all times.

The CHAIRMAN—You claim absolute exemption not only on these grounds but on two others of a personal kind. You say, first, that you were born in Australia and you tell us there is no Conscription Act there. You realise, do you not, that this Tribunal's powers have nothing to do with the laws of Australia. You are under the Hongkong Ordinance which includes all male British subjects. The Tribunal decides against you on that point. You raise another point that we have no jurisdiction over you because you are not a permanent resident in Hongkong. We see from your papers that you have been with your present firm 17 months.

Mr. Birrell—I was engaged in America by this firm and arrived here at the end of May, 1917, fourteen months ago.

The CHAIRMAN—You say "I am not a permanent resident in Hongkong as my business frequently calls me to Canton." About how often does it call you to Canton?

Mr. Birrell—On an average about two days a week. When in Hongkong I live at the Hongkong Hotel.

The CHAIRMAN—Are you a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps?

Mr. Birrell—No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—In the Directory and Chronicle you are entered in the Hongkong staff and not in the Canton staff.

Mr. Birrell—I was omitted from the Canton staff by accident.

The CHAIRMAN—The words of the Ordinance are not that you must be a permanent resident in Hongkong, but that "for the time being ordinarily resident." The Tribunal decides against you on that point also. There is only one other point left which is as to your being essential to your business here. Have you anything more to say on that point?

Mr. Birrell—I think all the ground has been covered by Mr. Gerin. I am the only engineer in this office, in Canton, Haiphong and Saigon. In the first three places we have offices; in Saigon we have a working agreement with another firm. I am responsible for the engineering in each and every one of these offices.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

The Tribunal considered the case in private and subsequently the Chairman announced to Mr. Birrell—The decision of the Tribunal is that you be temporarily exempted until October 12th in order that you may make arrangements.

Mr. Birrell—I give notice that I shall appeal for an extension.

MESSRS. CARMICHAEL & CLARKE.

The last case considered was that of Mr. J. B. Thompson.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Thompson)—We have read your papers. We understand that the business of your firm is that of engineers, marine surveyors and steamship managers. You tell us that you are managing several ships under the shipping control scheme of the local Government and under the requisition of the Imperial Government. We have a list of these ships. You are also Superintendent Engineers to the Pacific Mail and marine surveyors to the Robert Dollar Company.

Mr. Thompson—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us that your work is of an essential character both Imperially and locally and you also put it to us that you personally cannot be spared. You are 36 and single, an engineer, and manager of and partner in the firm.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—The pre-war staff of the firm, we understand, consisted of three Europeans, that is to say, Mr. Carmichael, who was a partner, Mr. Brayfield, who was also a partner, and yourself, with a certain number of Chinese. Now the staff, as to Europeans, has been reduced to two, that is to say, yourself and your assistant, Mr. Rowe. Mr. Brayfield has joined the navy and is an Engineer-Lieutenant, and Mr. Carmichael, the senior partner, went away from the Colony on account of his health last year. Is he returning?

Mr. Thompson—No.

The CHAIRMAN—Is your assistant, Mr. Rowe, of military age?

Mr. Thompson—He is 32. He has not yet been medically examined. We sent a note advising the authorities on the subject and he is to go up for examination to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN—Would it be possible for Mr. Rowe to take over the management of the firm's business if you went away?

Mr. Thompson—No, sir. He knows nothing about the financial end of it. He is a marine engineer.

The CHAIRMAN—Are we right in supposing that, in the event of your absence, Mr. Rowe would have to take charge?

Mr. Thompson—He would have to do the best he could.

The CHAIRMAN—Could Mr. Carmichael come back for the duration of the war?

Mr. Thompson—He is still under doctor's orders. He could not come back.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced that Mr. Thompson would be exempted.

SUBSTITUTION.

Before the Tribunal adjourned, the Chairman said—Mr. Jenkin has prepared a list of names of persons with their various qualifications who are prepared to render whole or part-time assistance in order to liberate men who could not otherwise be spared. Any firms in a position to utilise such assistance are requested to apply to Mr. Jenkin.

The Tribunal then adjourned until Friday at 3.30.

#### HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. INGENIOUS ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of opium, worth \$79. Defendant stated that he brought the opium from Singapore.

R. O. Clark said the opium was found concealed in defendant's boots.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$350.

#### DUMPING RUBBISH ON THE PRAYA.

A Chinese contractor was charged with dumping rubbish on the Praya.

Sergeant Blackman stated that although the P.W.D. refused to issue permits to contractors to dump rubbish on the Praya they persisted in the practice. In the present case over forty tons of sand were heaped up on the Praya, causing a general obstruction to traffic for several hours.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$20.

#### BRANDY AND WHISKY IN COURT.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of four bottles of brandy, two bottles of maraschino, and one bottle of whisky, of the total value of \$10.10.

Defendant stated that he bought the liquor from a marine hawk for \$3.50. The man subsequently disappeared and he did not know whether he had gone.

Sergeant Blackman stated that in his opinion the liquor had been stolen from a compendore's shop in the neighbourhood of the Central Market. His enquiries, however, proved unsuccessful.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

#### AN ECHO OF THE BELCHER'S STREET FIRE.

A coolie was charged with stealing four panes of glass from a house destroyed by the recent fire at Belcher's Street.

Defendant stated that another man gave him the glass and while he was taking it away he was arrested.

Inspector MacDonald stated that defendant took the watchman to a house in Belcher's Street and pointed out the man who, he alleged, gave him the glass. Later, this man disappeared and no trace of him could be found.

In the witness-box the District Watchman denied that he had informed Inspector MacDonald that he saw the second man who had since disappeared.

Inspector MacDonald asserted that the watchman did so inform him.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

The District Watchman was then charged with perjury and fined \$10, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

#### ROW AT THE GRAND HOTEL.

Sivend Osterberg, a Swede, was charged with damaging property at the Grand Hotel, and with assaulting a member of the Middlesex Regiment.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the first charge, but denied the second.

Sergeant Blackman said he wished to withdraw the second charge, as the complainant was under the impression that it was not defendant who struck him.

This charge was accordingly withdrawn.

In connection with the first charge, Mr. Reichmann, manager of the Hotel, said that defendant had been drinking but was not drunk. There were several people in the hotel at the time, and defendant became abusive and commenced to fight. One man tried to hold him down and defendant assaulted him. A general uproar followed. Defendant broke two marble tables, one chair, and a small table, and smashed several mirrors by throwing bottles at them. Witness claimed \$50 as compensation for the damage done to the hotel property.

Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant was a seaman and his ship was expected to leave early that morning.

Owing, however, to some trouble on board the ship was delayed.

Mr. Wood suggested that complainant and defendant should appear before the Captain Superintendent of Police and arrive at an amicable settlement.

This was agreed to by both parties.

Later on, Sergeant Blackman informed the Magistrate that complainant had accepted defendant's offer to pay \$40 as compensation.

Mr. Wood said that if the defendant could discharge the claim the charge against him would be withdrawn.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

#### FOILING AN ATTACK ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

INDIAN SERGEANT'S FINE  
LEADERSHIP.

An incident in guarding the Suez Canal during the first year of the war, hitherto unrecorded, is worth the telling. The Canal is 92 miles long and the troops available for its defence in those early days were only sufficient to hold small redoubts a few miles apart and to send slender patrols backwards and forwards between them.

One morning, just as the first false dawn of the East was clearing, an Indian sergeant, with two of his men, was patrolling, when he met a patrol of two men coming from the other direction. To these he said "The night is now over; join my party and we will return together." A little further on his party of one N.C.O. and four men met the next patrol of two men; and to them the sergeant also said "Follow me." The whole proceeding was accidental and perhaps not quite regular, but before long the sergeant had need of his men.

Barely had the little party of seven gone half a mile when one of his scouts came running back. "Lie down quick," he said, "I saw some Enver bats (the head dress of the Turks which has replaced the historic fez) peeping over yonder mound. And I think also I saw one or two Germans." "If that is so," said the sergeant, "we will at once attack them."

Forming his six men into a line of skirmishers he ordered an advance, taking advantage of every scrap of cover. They had not gone far when a hail of bullets fell on them; the sergeant was shot through the knee, whilst one of his little army was killed.

"The enemy is evidently in force," remarked the sergeant as he bound up his leg. "Therefore, Sior Sing, run back along the bank and shout across to the trenchmen at the next gate to stop the shipping both ways. Then run on and tell the Colonel Samib what has happened. It is two miles you have to run, but be of good courage, I will remain here with these men and hold the enemy."

At that moment three ships appeared round a bend in the Canal, followed at a little distance by two more, all steaming into the ambush set by the Germans. The sergeant was in an agony, but with his four remaining men opened rapid fire on the enemy, hoping thus to warn the ships in time. To his relief he saw the leading ship suddenly turn her engines full steam astern and gradually warp into the far bank out of immediate danger; and the ships behind, noting that something was amiss, though they could neither see nor hear anything, immediately followed suit. The Turks, now finding they had only a small party in front of them, began advancing in large numbers, so as to brush them aside and get at the ships. The sergeant, however, was a brave fellow, and knowing the importance of holding the Turks back fought a fine rearguard action, disputing every yard of ground. As the light went on he lost two more men; but that, himself badly wounded, he had only two men left, and one of these was also wounded. "Things looked desperate, but it is always darkest before dawn; and so surely enough at this critical moment the Turkish fire ceased."

The sergeant was peering about anxiously to see what this meant, and what new plan of attack was being prepared, when the man at his right, a few yards off, suddenly gave an exclamation of joy. "See there, by the grave of Allah, we are saved!" The Colonel Samib, with some from the fort to cut off the Turks—may they perish in hell!"

His sight was keen and true, and the Turks had seen also and were in full flight. It proved afterwards that this brave Indian sergeant and his six men had achieved a very notable success. The enemy force consisted of 500 Turks, with three guns, led by a German general. Their intention was to sink by gunfire the first ship that came along, hoping the next might foul her, or else be sunk by gunfire, and that thus the Canal would be blocked for weeks.

#### OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

Four Chinese were charged with obtaining money by falsely representing themselves to be collectors for the Wo Too Temple in Second Street, and with trying to bribe a District Watchman to be allowed their freedom.

Inspector MacDonald stated that defendants went round collecting for religious ceremonies at the Wo Too Temple, which was not recognised by the Kai Fong. Defendants went to one of the houses, and asked for a subscription, and an unsuspecting woman gave them \$1.

Later on, when defendants had left, she found that her pipe was missing, and she followed defendants, who attempted to pacify her by stating that they were willing to accompany her to her home. When they returned to complainant's house, one of the defendants attempted to replace the pipe unobserved, but was caught in the act. He was handed over to a District Watchman, to whom he offered \$5 for his and his companion's freedom. Inspector MacDonald added that defendants had no authority whatever to collect subscriptions. Another of the defendants had stolen a fan.

After hearing the evidence, Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till next Tuesday.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

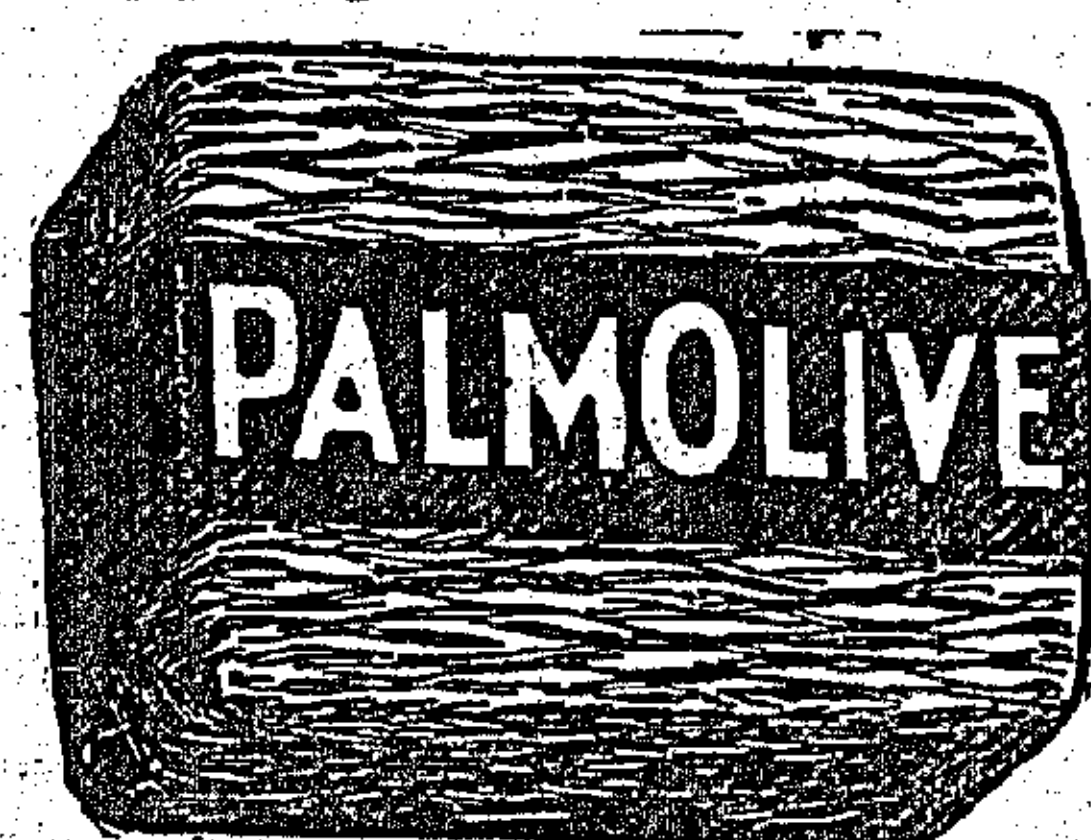
FURNISHING DEPT.  
NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES NEW DESIGNS  
AND  
TAFETTAS COLOURINGS!  
CASEMENT CLOTHS ALL SHADES!  
LACE CURTAINS NEW PATTERNS.  
VITRAGE AND DAINY DESIGNS  
AND  
BRISE BISE NETS INEXPENSIVE.

MOSQUITO NETTING. SHEETING. QUILTS. ICE  
BLANKETS. SCOURERS. GLASS AND PANTRY  
CLOTHS. DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND  
NAPKINS. BATH AND FACE TOWELS. ETC.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

#### PALMOLIVE SOAP



SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS TO DEALERS

APPLY TO

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Sole Agents,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,  
HONGKONG. CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346

NEW DESIGNS IN

BABY

LARGE  
ROOMY  
STYLES

CARRIAGES

DARK BLUE, DARK GREEN, WINE,  
COFFEE, TAN.

INEXPENSIVE GO-CARS.

THE BROWNLOW  
FILTER

British throughout for nearly 90 years. Is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germ-free supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents:

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VIGES ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1188.

AGENTS in FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## VOYAGE TO EUROPEAN OR HOME PORTS.

WANTED immediately for a Government-registered vessel proceeding shortly West of Suez, Second and Third Mates. China Coast Wages paid in Sterling. Apply to—  
c/o "China Mail" Office,  
5, Wyndham Street.

## NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that Mr. H. D. NORONHA has left this Company, and has no authority to act for or on our behalf.  
THE YEE KEE HONG CO., LTD.,  
297, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1918.

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
General Agents for the  
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Eight Lots of CROWN LAND at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot No.	Area (Approximate)	Frontage	Depth	Area (Approximate)	Frontage	Depth	Area (Approximate)	Frontage	Depth
1	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12
2	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12
3	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12
4	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12
5	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12
6	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12
7	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12
8	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12	1.2	12	12

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

## COULOMMIER CHEESE!

## COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

## PLANTING PAKRO SEEDTARE is

easy. You do not have to replant or transplant, because the seeds germinate and are the correct distance apart.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.  
P.O. Box 620.

## WAI KEE.

## FLAG &amp; SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the Peak for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court.  
Apply—  
E. POTTER,  
Prince's Building,  
[2222]

## TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (36 miles from Victoria, B.C., and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent cod, flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw.  
Apply—  
M. R. SPRINGETT,  
Maple Bay, B.C.,  
Canada. [2228]

## TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamoan, British Concession.  
For rent and further particulars apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
84, Des Voeux Road. [2217]

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.  
No. 67, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [2220]

## TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 83 THE PEAK.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
2009

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinabese desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## S.S. "PORTHOS"

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

In connection with above Steamer Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the bonded and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Options: Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 26th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
F. RADAMELLE,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1918.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the overcarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc apply to—  
P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## FRUIT

## SYRUPS.

A small quantity mixed with either

Aerated or Plain Water makes a

delightfully refreshing Summer

Drink.

Made in a great variety of

Flavours.

## PREPARED ONLY BY

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Tel. 16.

(12)

## MARRIAGE.

STEWART—ENGLAND.—At All Souls, Langham-place, on June 4th, Captain FREDERICK WILLIAM STEWART (New Zealand Infantry), Christchurch, New Zealand, to LILLIAN FLORENCE, youngest daughter of late FRANK H. ENGLAND, of Poochow.

## GOLDEN WEDDING.

BURGE—EDGER.—At St. Stephen's Church, Hammersmith, on June 3rd, 1883, by the Right Rev. George Smith, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, Dr. FREDERICK JOHN BURGE, of Slove Lodge, Shepherd's Bush, to VIRGINIA (Nina), eldest daughter of late Hon. Mr. J. F. EDGER, Member Legislative Council, Hongkong.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25TH JULY, 1918.

## EXPLOITING MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA.

It is reported that the Prime Minister, TUAN CHI-JUI, has ordered the suspension of the negotiations relative to the proposed loan secured on the tobacco and wine monopoly as well as the second loan secured on the earnings of the Peking-Mukden Railway, because they affect British and French interests. By way of compensation the Japanese capitalists, represented by Mr. NISHIHARA, will be permitted, it is said, to exploit the resources of the three eastern provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia. This explains why the loan of thirty million dollars Japanese gold currency has been concluded between Mr. NISHIHARA, on the one part, and TSAO JU-LIN, Minister of Finance, and TIEN WEN-LIEN, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, on the other. The contract covers the whole forest area of Kirin and Heilungkiang, and not the Yuling forest alone, and is said to infringe Russian interests. As might be expected, the people of Kirin are protesting, and, in the event of their protest proving unavailing, they threaten to organise a strike or boycott. In order to placate the Entente Powers, who may be irritated by the invasion of their so-called "sphere of interest" or right of priority, it is announced that Baron HAYASHI, Japanese Minister to Peking, has expressed dissatisfaction with the activities of Mr. NISHIHARA, who has been, and is still, described by the majority of the vernacular papers as Japan's unofficial representative in China.

## CHINA'S NEW PARLIAMENT

CHINA has done many remarkable things, but few more remarkable than to conduct a general election in the midst of a civil war. The law for the election of a new Senate and a new House of Representatives was promulgated several months ago, and, though the date appointed for the election has had to be postponed in several provinces owing to the disturbed conditions, the voting is now practically complete with the exception of the five provinces which at the moment decline to recognise the present Government at Peking—These are Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan, and Szechuan, but the Government, with an ingenuity truly Oriental, has decided that the elections for these provinces shall take place in Tientsin! So far as can be ascertained, the members elected—constituting, as they do, more than the quorum required under the new election law—represent a substantial majority for the Anfu Party. This organisation takes its name from the Club in Peking meeting in Anfu Hutung, and is composed of followers of Hsu SHUI-CHANG, the veteran statesman who is regarded as the next President; TUAN CHI-JUI, the Premier; and, generally, of the Peiyang party. The Chinputang, also, has a goodly representation in the new Parliament, but, most surprising of all, is the fact that many of the Kuomintang took part in the elections and that several of their number have been returned. Of course, such participation was not carried out with the official sanction of the Kuomintang, and it goes without saying that the members elected are not prominent in the councils of their party. It is stated on good authority—and anyone who knows China will not be disposed to doubt it—that large sums of money were spent by the Anfu party upon the election. Money earmarked for national purposes was used for this purpose by the adherents of the present régime, and, of course, having money to spend and ample time in which to make their preparations, it is not surprising that the adherents of the Anfu party should be able to dominate the new assembly. The Chinputang party is believed to be in sympathy with the Anfu on most major questions, and it is presumed that the new Parliament will work as well as its predecessor, which was elected under no better conditions. A mandate issued last week orders the members to assemble at once "for the purpose of making the laws in order to save the situation and maintain the foundation of the country." They are to meet in Peking on August 1st, but it is not expected that there will be a quorum until a week or two later. The most important business will be the election of President in October. The most likely candidate is Hsu SHUI-CHANG, who held the office of Prime Minister in the YUAN SHUI-KAI régime, but he will meet with a rival in Hsu SHU-CHEN. In order to placate the South, General LU WING-CHANG, one of the rebel leaders, or perhaps SHUM CHUN-HUEN, formerly Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, may be elected Vice-President.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Tuesday:—Bubonic plague, 2; diphtheria, 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

The General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors acknowledged the receipt of \$6,000, being a donation from the Colony of Hongkong through the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

Lieut. A. Ansell, who was recently promoted to full rank, has since died of wounds. He carried out the duties of Provost Sergeant here for some time after the outbreak of war.

Tank Week in Tokio yielded \$160,000, and in Yokohama \$110,720. Of the total amount subscribed in both cities (\$270,720), about half is credited to the foreign residents of the country and half to the Japanese.

There will be special prayers at St. John's Cathedral on August 4th, the fourth anniversary of the declaration of war. The collections throughout the day will be for the Church Army Huts, for which a special appeal is being made as 52 of these huts were abandoned when our army retreated. As a most necessary alleviation of the hardships of the soldier's life at the front, it is felt that this object will appeal to all.

Sir Richard Walter John, Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., who was Private Secretary to the late Sir Henry Blake when Governor of Hongkong, was included amongst the Birthday honours as a Privy Councillor.

The Military Cross has been awarded to 2nd-Lieut. John Wellbelove, R.G.A., who before the war was a junior N.C.O. in the 53rd Co. R.G.A. at Lyemun, "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When five men were buried in a dug-out he at once went to their rescue and worked under heavy fire until all had been extricated."

The death is announced, at the age of 73, of Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. When Commander-in-Chief in China, to which station he was appointed in January, 1904, Sir Gerard was advanced to admiral's rank, and whilst in the Far East received the 1st class Order of the Rising Sun from the Emperor of Japan.

A recent London Gazette announces that Mr. G. T. May, who volunteered for service in March last year and proceeded home with the Hongkong contingent which left here about that time, has been appointed a 2nd-Lieut. in the Royal Flying Corps. He has since been promoted full lieutenant. Lieut. May is the eldest son of Master-Gunner G. T. May, R.G.A., of this Command.

A supplement to the London Gazette, of April 25th, announces the award of the D.S.O. to Major Roy Meldrum Thompson, M.C., Field Artillery, of the Australian Imperial Force, "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his battery suffered heavy casualties from high explosive and gas shells he personally got one wounded man away and fetched the medical officer to another, and, although gassed himself, did not leave till all men were away safely. On the following day, when suffering from gas-poisoning and ordered to the dressing-station, seeing his battery being shelled he returned, and, in attempting to extinguish exploding ammunition, was seriously wounded. He showed great courage and determination."

Major R. M. Thompson is the son of Mr. Thos. Thompson, of the Diocesan School.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kenneth James, D.S.O. and Bar, commanding a battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment, was killed in action on May 19th, aged 30. After leaving Cambridge he obtained an appointment in the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and went to Shanghai in February, 1914. The day that war was declared he threw up his appointment, returned to England, and obtained a commission in the 6th Border Regiment. He was gazetted lieutenant in March, 1915, and in June went to Gallipoli, and was wounded at Anafarta. He was made captain and adjutant in August, and spent the winter in Gallipoli. He went to France in July, 1916, and after the battle of the Somme was given the D.S.O. for fine work at Thiepval. In January, 1917, he was promoted temporary major, and in March lieutenant-colonel, commanding a battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment. In October he distinguished himself in the Cambrai attack, and was given a bar to the D.S.O. He obtained his permanent commission in December, 1917, and his brevet majority in January, 1918. Last March he had temporary command of a brigade, and had been recommended for promotion to brigadier-general. He was mentioned six times in despatches.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—  
5.15 p.m., July 24th.

Cyclone or typhoon, east of Bashi Channel, moving north.

## FRENCH TREASON TRIAL.

The court martial on seven traitors accused of relations with the enemy in connection with the notorious "defeatist" paper, the *Bonnet Rouge*, passed the following sentences:—

Duval—Condemned to death.  
Marion—Ten years' hard labour.  
Landau—Eight years' hard labour.  
Goldsby—Eight years' hard labour and military degradation.  
Joules—Five years' hard labour.  
Vercession—Two years' hard labour and £200 fine, with the benefit of the First Offenders' Act.  
Leymarie—Two years' imprisonment and £40 fine.

## IS THE WIFE LIABLE?

A young Chinese woman was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of 18 taels of opium, valued at \$300.

Mr. W. B. Hind, who appeared for the defence, said his only contention was that the opium was in the custody of defendant's husband, and that the wife, under the circumstances, was not liable.

Sergeant Willis gave evidence to the effect that he visited the house in Lyndhurst Terrace and found the opium in defendant's room. Defendant stated that he had left the place a few minutes before witness entered the premises.

Mr. Hind asked whether the Police expected to arrest a man at the house.

Inspector Grant replied that the Police had received information that a man and several women were concerned in an opium deal.

Mr. Hind submitted that there was no case against his client. There was proof that the woman was living with her husband.

Mr. Wood: I think some evidence is necessary on that point.

Mr. Hind said the Police had already admitted she was married. He was, however, willing to put his client in the witness-box.

The woman then went into the witness-box and said she was married. Her husband had gone away to Annam and had not returned.

The Magistrate: Is your point sound?

Mr. Hind: I have gone fully into the point and have consulted several authorities. They are all agreed that a woman cannot be held responsible for any criminal act done in the presence of her husband, with certain exceptions. On the other hand, she can be convicted if she be acting a part without the knowledge or presence of her husband. Mr. Hind further said that he admitted joint-possession of the opium under compulsion. Inspector Grant said that no warrant had been issued against the man.

Mr. Wood said he would consider the point and give his decision next Wednesday.

Mr. Hind remarked that the point should be settled in the interests of the community.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday, fixing bail at \$1,000.

## THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

## THE FORCE OPPOSED TO CZECH-SLOVAKS.

Tokio, July 16th.

Information from a reliable source states that, according to reports which are reaching the Czechs, Austrian and German prisoners of war, 10,000 strong, are being sent south from Habarovsk. The Czechs estimate that the enemy forces eastward are 5,000 strong. These are retreating before the advance of the Czechs for the purpose of joining the Austrians and Germans.

On the 12th the Czechs attacked the enemy on the ridge south of Spasskai, 25 miles north of Nikolai, dislodged the Bolsheviks and occupied the town on the following day.

Floods in the Onon river have destroyed the bridge. Encouraged by the success of the Czechs, General Simionov began to advance on the 12th.—Reuter.

Chicago, July 15th.

Mr. Kawakami, secretary to Prince Tokugawa, discussing the Russian situation said: Japan is not looking for any annexations or any territory. Like the other Allies, she is seeking not for herself but for world advancement. It would not take many troops to settle the Russian situation. Possibly 100,000 could do it.—American Wireless.

## SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated July 17th state:—

There is nothing fresh to report in our market, which remains very quiet. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 9th of July, 1918, is 784,392 tons against 655,132 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$3.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for August-September shipment.



# THE WAR.

## FRENCH OPEN A NEW ATTACK.

CAPTURE VILLAGES AND ADVANCE  
FOUR MILES.

AMERICANS CROSS MARNE AND SEIZE TOWNS.

## ZEEBRUGGE HEROES DECORATED.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

### Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, July 23rd.  
1.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We advanced our line slightly yesterday southward of Morris and Metoren, and southward of Hebuterne.

We improved our positions at night in the Hamel sector.

We successfully raided in the neighbourhoods of Ablainze-Ville, Alette, Oppy, Agion and Lens, taking several prisoners and machine-guns. As a result of a patrol encounter at Morris we captured prisoners and killed 50.

There was considerable hostile gas-shelling at Villers-Bretonneux and reciprocal artillery firing in the Dickebusch sector.

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
12.30 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed English attacks between Beaumont and Hamel, also eastward and southward of Hebuterne. The enemy's attacks against Soissons from the southwest collapsed.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
11.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery firing southward of Arras and eastward of Nieppe Forest.

### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

A strong west wind and low clouds on Sunday almost prevented flying, but on a small part of the front various targets were bombed, including a railway station. A direct hit was obtained on an ammunition train.

Five hostile machines were brought down. Four British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers were able to raid on the bulk of the front. They dropped 13 tons of bombs on railways at Seclin, Menin, Lille, and Cambrai.

### LATEST CABLES.

### FRENCH FRONT.

### BOLD FRENCH OPERATION.

PARIS, July 23rd.

A communiqué states:—There was only artillery firing at night-time on the entire battle front.

North of Montdidier a boldly conducted local operation enabled us to occupy the villages Mailly Rainval, Sauvillers and Aubvillers.

We captured 350 prisoners.

LATER.

An attack was made at 8.15 this morning. We advanced a mile within an hour and captured the villages Aubvillers, Sauvillers, and Mongival, and reached the crest of Mailly-Rainval.

FRENCH ADVANCE ONE MILE.

LONDON, July 23rd.  
3.15 p.m.

The French opened a new attack north-west of Montdidier and advanced a mile on a front of four miles. They captured three villages.

It is not yet certain whether this represents the total length and front of the attack.

### POWERFUL GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

PARIS, July 23rd.

A communiqué states:—The Germans to-day attempted by powerful counter-attacks to arrest our progress between the Marne and the Oureq.

The French and Americans resisted all assaults and accentuated progress.

We passed the heights east of La Croix Grisolle and captured the village of Pieds.

We gained ground north-east of Mont St. Pere.

Between the Marne and Rheims hard fighting proved resultless for the enemy.

We hold our lines in the Courton and Roi Woods.

The British farther north advanced, taking 200 prisoners and 40 machine-guns.

There was great artillery activity but no infantry action north of the Oureq and in Champagne.

### AERIAL ACTIVITY.

Our bombing squadrons were most active on July 21st, despite the weather. They dropped during the day and night 50 tons of bombs on communications, cantonments and bivouacs in the Vesle and Ardre valleys.

The stations at Laon, Fismes, Berrybauc, etc., and Fere-en-Tardenois, choked with troops and convoys, were especially bombed. An immense conflagration followed and several explosions were observed. Another fire broke out at the station at Fismes. Tens of thousands of machine-gun cartridges were fired on German troops and batteries in the region of Courmont, Rouderes and Villeneuve. German batteries, which were most active, were silenced.

Our pilots on July 21st felled nine enemy machines.

### AMERICANS OCCUPY TOWNS.

LONDON, July 23rd.  
7.20 a.m.

An American communiqué, issued yesterday, stated:—Co-operating with the French, we continued to advance and crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road between the Oureq and Clignon, reaching the road Beau Epieds-Charleves.

We crossed the Marne and occupied towns, the condition of which shows they had been abandoned in great haste.

### GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
12.30 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The enemy seven times attacked Soissons-Chateau Thierry road.

His assault north-westward of Hartennes broke down.

We drove him back south-westward at Hartennes.

We held our positions north-westward of Chateau Thierry against repeated American attacks.

Without being disturbed we withdrew our defences northward and north-westward of Chateau Thierry.

An English and Franco-Italian attack between the Marne and north of the Ardre failed.

LATER.

A German evening official report states:—French attacks between the Aisne and the Marne failed.

Fresh fighting developed last evening between the Aisne and the Oureq.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
11.25 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Sunday's fighting resulted in a complete success for the Germans. The enemy attacks south-westward of Soissons and south-westward of Hartennes broke down. We threw back the enemy northward of Ville-Montoire.

We defeated an assault astride Oulchyle-Chateau.

Strong enemy attacks northward and north-eastward of Chateau Thierry broke down, with heavy losses.

We sangunarily repulsed British and French forces between the Marne and the Ardre.

### ENEMY PREPARING FOR FURTHER RETREAT.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
10.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports this afternoon:—

North of the Marne the enemy is preparing for a further retreat in the angle between the Marne and the Ardre, and is blowing up munition dumps and burning stores which he has no time to remove.

The enemy's position in heavily-wooded and broken country without main roads and railways which he can use is becoming, under the constant Allied pressure, more difficult every hour.

The enemy, to feed his Soissons-Marne front, has only one line of railway from the Aisne in the neighbourhood of Bourge to Bazoches, where it joins the main line from Soissons to Rheims.

FRENCH REGAIN OLD FRONT LINE.

LONDON, July 23rd.  
2.10 a.m.

The latest reports of the fighting on the Western Front this afternoon show that, despite a strong resistance, the French continue to register advances at many places. They crossed the Marne at two places.

Yesterday's operations resulted in the French capturing 1,000 prisoners between the Aisne and the Marne, while the British captured 350 prisoners and four guns around Marfaux.

The Germans in retreating from the south of the Marne abandoned 45 guns, bringing the total to 460 guns captured in the Allied counter-offensive.

East of Rheims several enemy attacks were repulsed, except north of Perthes, where the enemy gained a little ground.

The French regained their old front line between Suippes and Massiges.

GERMAN RETREAT MAY TURN INTO A ROUT.

LONDON, July 23rd.  
8.10 a.m.

Though the obstinate struggle is deepening and extending, the news continues most favourable for the Allies. The Germans have not yet recovered from their surprise and confusion and have given no sign of attempting a diversion elsewhere on the Marne. Their energies are being concentrated on defensive fighting and a series of desperate rearguard actions, in the hope of extricating the bulk of their forces from the clutches of the Allies, who are advancing simultaneously from three points of the compass.

Their position, which is critical, vies with the relentless pressure maintained by Generalissimo Foch, which may still turn the retreat into a rout. To avoid this, experts are of opinion that the enemy must draw still more largely from his reserves, probably from the forces facing the British front.

Unless he receives such help it will be impossible for the enemy to cross the 24 miles of rugged country to the north bank of the Aisne, including the crossing of the rivers Oureq, Vesle and the Aisne.

Two very important points which the Allies from the west will endeavour to reach, in order to cut off the Germans, are Fere-en-Tardenois, which is the important junction of the roads, and Fismes. The ruggedness of the country between the Marne and Rheims accounts for the desperation of the fighting there, enabling the Germans to prolong their defence.

Correspondents on the French Front express the greatest admiration for the spirit of the British in this region, who insisted upon attacking immediately they arrived, though opposing Germans who included a "shock" division, with ground most favourable for machine-gun defence.

The inactivity of the infantry north of the Oureq and in Champagne yesterday is semi-officially ascribed in Paris to the enormous German losses, the extent of which is calculable from the fact that in front of General Gouraud's army alone 50,000 Germans were put out of action by hundreds of guns, which were unmasked only when the assaulting waves crossed the covering zone and approached the real line of resistance.

Praise is lavished in Paris on the presence and strategy of Generalissimo Foch, also upon General Fayolle, to whom Generalissimo Foch entrusted the execution of his plans. General Mangin and de Goutti are in command of the two armies under General Fayolle.

The latter are still capable of being utilised along a certain distance astride the Bazoches, but the junction there is being constantly bombed. The Germans must find it very difficult to use the limited railway facilities remaining, and the enemy may possibly fall back on the Velse line, abandoning the Crise and the commanding plateau separating the Crise and Vesle valleys.

### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

### COMPULSORY GERMAN RETIREMENT.

PARIS, July 22nd.

Havas Agency states:—Following the recrossing of the Marne by the Germans on Friday night, victory was won yesterday, when the Crown Prince's forces were compelled, in order to avert disaster, to retire precipitately from Chateau Thierry, which city was re-occupied by the Allied troops at day-break.

The region north-northeast of this place has been cleared to the extent of from three to four miles.

Marching ahead, with an even sequence of success, indicating excellent organisation, the Allies again gained important stretches of ground, and, in addition to winning back Chateau Thierry, made a considerable advance on both flanks in the Soissons-Marne-Rheims salient.

On the left Generalissimo Foch's troops pushed well ahead and astride the Oureq, and reached the Soissons-Chateau Thierry high road, the main link of communication for von Boehm's armies, which will now have to rely on two or three third-rate roads a mile or so farther back. The main railway line of supply is also under fire. At many points the advance is several miles, despite the tremendous efforts of the Germans to hold it. The value of this success will be more apparent with the development of the operations.

On the right, between the Marne and Rheims, the Allies met with fierce opposition from the troops told off to avoid the complete disaster that would befall the Crown Prince's armies if the defence broke down on this flank, but, nevertheless, the British, with their French and Italian comrades, made an appreciable advance in the difficult country of Montagne-de-Rheims, especially in the Ardre valley.

In order to better realize the importance of the success won by the Allied troops, it may be interesting to recall the articles published by the German Press before the Allied counter-offensive.

In the *Berliner Tageblatt*, General von Ardenne emphasised the fact that there was no fear of the issue, and that the establishment of the Germans south of the Marne might be considered definitive.

The military editor of the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* stated that the French must definitely give up all hope of making the German troops recross the Marne.

The German papers to-day must regret publishing such articles, which prove that the Imperial troops have suffered a severe defeat.

### The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

### HEAVY TURKISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the operations by General Marshal on the Euphrates in March and in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk in April resulted in the casualty of 10,000 Turks, including 7,500 prisoners, also the capture of 30 guns and much other war material.

### Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH RAIDING IN GERMANY.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Air Ministry announced:—We dropped a ton of bombs on railway sidings at Laup.

We attacked the Badische Aniline Factory. Many good bursts were observed, and a large explosion was caused at the factory.

South-eastward of Zwiebrücken we bombed three aerodromes. Low-fliers hit and brought to a standstill five trains, and bombed and machine-gunned search-lights and anti-aircraft guns. All returned.

We attacked on Monday an important powder factory at Rottwell, hitting a big shed, with the result that several others blew up. The fire was seen for sixty miles. All returned.

### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ECHOES OF ZEEBRUGGE. AWARDS OF VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Echoes of the stirring events at Zeebrugge on the night of April 22nd-23rd are contained in the *Gazette*, announcing the awards of various decorations to the participants.

The Victoria Cross is awarded to the following:—

Commander Carpenter, Commanding the *Vindictive*, for setting a magnificent example of calm composure in navigating mined waters and reaching the mole in the darkness, then in supervising the landing in face of a heavy fire from batteries, machine-guns and rifles. He walked round the decks encouraging the men in the most dangerous and exposed positions.

Lieutenant Sandford, submarine *C3*, for skillfully placing his vessel between the piles of the viaduct. He and his crew eagerly undertook the hazardous enterprise, well knowing that if they were not in the water at the moment of the explosion they would be killed outright. Lieut. Sandford disdained to use the gyro for steering, which would have enabled him and his crew to abandon the submarine at a safe distance, preferring to make sure as far as it was humanly possible of accomplishing their duty.

Lieutenant of Naval Reserve Dean, Commander of motor launch *2/2*, for magnificently handling his boat while embarking the crews from the blockships under a constant and deadly machine-gun and heavy-gun fire at point-blank range. His steering-gear broke down, but he manoeuvred his boat by the engines, avoiding destruction by steering so close under the mole that the guns of the shore batteries could not sufficiently depress to fire at this boat. His courage and daring saved many valuable lives.

Captain Bagnford, Marine Infantry, who commanded one of the landing companies, and established a strong-point. He led an assault on a battery with the utmost coolness and valour.

Sergeant Finch, Marine Artillery, second in command of the pom-poms and Lewis guns on the *Vindictive*. He maintained a continuous fire from the foretop, keeping down the enemy's destructive fire. Unfortunately, two "heavies" directly hit the foretop, killing and disabling everybody except Finch, who, severely wounded, nevertheless showed consummate bravery by remaining in the battered and exposed position and again getting the Lewis gun into action and harassing the enemy on the mole until the foretop was again directly hit, completely putting out of action the remainder of the armament, but Finch had saved many valuable lives.

Able-Seaman McKenzie, who did great execution with a machine-gun as a member of a storming party on the mole.

Commander Carpenter, Captain Bamford, Sergt. Finch, and Seaman McKenzie were selected by their comrades to receive the Victoria Cross.

### Italian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH RAIDS AT ASIAGO.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
12.30 a.m.

A British Italian official report states:—We carried out three raids westward of Asiago, killing 80 and capturing 24 prisoners.

We destroyed 17 aircraft since July 15th.

### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ALBANIAN OPERATIONS.

FRENCH CARRY AUSTRIAN POSITIONS.

LONDON, July 22nd.  
11.55 p.m.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Northward of the Devoli our troops dashingly carried Austrian positions backed by the river Horta and captured 100 prisoners.

### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### REASON FOR AUSTRIAN CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The resignation of the Austrian Cabinet was due to the refusal of Dr. Seidler, supported by the German Austrians, to accede to the demands of the Poles and Slavs, who form the majority in the Reichsrat. The defeat on the Piave, the German failure on the Marne, and the economic distress in Austria were also factors.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE BY CIVIL SERVANTS.

LONDON, July 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government is prepared to require an oath of allegiance from persons entering the Civil Service in future.

### CONDITIONS AT ZEEBRUGGE.

AMSTERDAM, July 23rd.

The repairs to the Zeebrugge harbour, mole and locks are constantly being destroyed by the Allied airmen. It is even reported that two torpedo-boats in the harbour were recently sunk. The Canal remains closed.

The Germans are compelling the Belgians from the surrounding districts to work at Zeebrugge and on the Mole.

### THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The *Morning Post* states that the Imperial Conference has been sitting morning and afternoon during the past few days, and it is hoped to finish business on July 26th.

A few sittings of the Imperial Cabinet should suffice to consider the Conference's decisions, after which it is expected that the Representatives will arrange for their early return to the Dominions. Already the Canadians, Mr. Meighen and Mr. Calder, and the Premiers of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan have returned to Canada.

Sir Robert Borden last week visited the three Canadian Camps, and was much impressed by the fine marching of the regiment of French Canadians, who had been in training only one day.

Sir Robert Borden stated he had learned at each camp that the men now arriving from Canada are making wonderful progress.

Sir Robert Borden receives the freedom of Cardiff to-morrow.

Mr. W. M. Hughes is the guest of the Marquis of Londonderry to-morrow, at a dinner at the Savoy, to meet the leaders of capital and labour.

### SUNKEN DREADNOUGHT.

DARING ITALIAN EXPLOIT.

"Into the Wolf's jaws!" was the parting cry with which Commander Pellegrini and his three comrades pushed off in their boat from the side of their escort and pitched away across a rough sea in the darkness towards the inner harbour of Pola to torpedo an Austrian battleship there. It was at a mile and a half from the breakwater and at 2.15 a.m. that the convoying flotilla hove to. They had met no Austrian craft on the way across the Adriatic. Only a large searchlight kept watch seaward. As the crews of the escort strained their eyes after the boat with its four men and torpedoes none of them dared to hope that any of the gallant little raiding party would win through this dangerous errand with their lives. The boat vanished, and for an hour the waiting escort had no sign.

At last a single cannon shot crashed out ashore. The Italian craft had succeeded in getting past all the booms that protect the harbour and had been discovered. At the same time as the alarm gun the destroyers heard two unmistakable thuds of bursting torpedoes. At once every coast battery burst into furious firing. Machine-guns added to the din, and forty searchlights springing to life combined their dazzling rays to flood the harbour beyond the booms with light. To the watching escort Pola breakwater stood out like a bar of ebony against the brilliant lake of silver radiance. Then from the midst of confusion of the bombardment and illumination soared up suddenly two rockets. They came from the boat that was the cause and object of the enemy's alarm. The first was a pre-arranged signal for the second boat. "Escape impossible," and sinking boat. "Clear off and leave us."

Hoping still, however, the escort delayed its departure and was attacked meanwhile by eight Austrian planes. Seven Italian seaplanes arrived and shot down three of the enemy after a fight which lasted an hour. At last the flotilla came away. Its errand was accomplished, but the four good men who carried it out had been left. Good news has since come that Pellegrini and one other are prisoners, and meanwhile, though certain confirmation is not yet obtainable, there is strong reason to believe that an Austrian battleship lies on the bottom, sunk at her moorings.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and ADELAIDE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and ADELAIDE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELI. ERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 25th July, 2 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 26th July, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 26th July, 4 P.M.
WEIH IWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th July, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 36

Agents

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND BATEEN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 30th July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.

General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Known Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Des at	Des at
to	Hongkong	Sta. from Colombo	Marseilles	London
Colombo	Nova		LES	

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed sailings:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Des at Marseilles, if sailing about	Des at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU ... 12,800 Tons ... SAT. 17th Aug. 11 A.M. IYO MARU ... 12,330 Tons ... WED. 4th Sept. 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,500 Tons ... SAT. 17th Aug. 11 A.M. NIEKO MARU ... 9,900 Tons ... SAT. 14th Sept. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAISHO MARU ... 6,000 Tons ... SUN. 26th July.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

‡ SUWA MARU ... WED. 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.  
† FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

H. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 263 and 293

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 16th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SUN. 5th Sept.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE.

Agent,

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay, and Port Said, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 26th July, at 2 P.M.  
"CHICAGO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Aug., at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 28th July, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Aug., at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMAGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th.

"CHINA" August 31st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Building.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Ice House Street.

Tel. 1942.



